VARHOTOV, T.L. [Varkhotov, T.L.]; KARADI, Gabor [translator]

Application of prefabricated elements in the construction of hydroelectric stations. Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.2:83-103 Ap'56.

SZECHY, Karoly, dr.; KARADI, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatuse; VASTAGH, Geza; MOLNAR, Lajos.

Remarks about the study of Dr. Geza Ollos, Matild Deli, Csaba Szolnoky entitled "Results of model experiments in groundwater level lowering by vacuum wells". Hidrologiai kozlony 43 no.4: 328-336 Ag'63.

1. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia levelezo tagja (for Szechy).

V.NAGY, Imre, a musz$_a$ki tudomanyok kandidatusa; KARADI, Gabor, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Newer investigations relating to sediment transportation. Hidrologiai kozlony 40 no.3:177-183 Je '60.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for V. Nagy).

KARADI, GABOR, a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; ORLOCZI, Istvan

Determination of seepage losses in irrigation   canals.
Hidrologiai kozlony 39 no.5:381-391 0'59.

KARADI, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Construction of the main sewer in Gyor-Nadorvaros. Hidro-
logiai kozlony 44 no.1:33-37 Ja'64.

OLLOS, Geza dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa; DELI, Matild; SZOLNOKY, Csaba; KARADI, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Results in model tests on lowering underground water level by means of vacuum wells. Hidrologiai kozlony 43 no.1:19-30 F '63.

1. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem I.sz.Vizepitestani Tanszeke (for Ollos, Deli, Szolnoky). 2. "Hidrologiai Kozleny" fo-szerkesztoje (for Ollos).

KARADI, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Development of seepage conditions with regard to the free
seepage surface. Hidrologiai kozlony 44 no.5:203-205 My '64.

KARADI, Ilona

"Science and mankind." Reviewed by Ilona Karadi. Term.
tud kozl 8 no.5:194 My'64.

KARADIMOV, S., inzh.

Characteristic interdependences of the radiation effect in
diagnostic roentgen apparatus. Tekhnika Bulg 2 no.1:21-23 Ja '53.

KOLARCV, P.; KARADOCHEV, P.

Main guidelines for increasing labor productivity in
the woodworking and furniture industries. Trud tseni
6 no. 1: 14-26 '64.

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh.

Production program planning in sawmills. Durvomebel prom 6
no.3:9-12   My-Je'63

1. Chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Durvoobrabotvashta i
mebelna promishlenost".

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh., kand. na ikonom. nauki, st. asistent

Economic effect of the new technique in woodworking and furniture industries. Durvomebel prom 6 no. 2:18-22 Mr-Ap '63.

1. Vissh lesotekhnicheski institut, chlen na Redaktsionnata kolegiia, "Durvoobrabotvashta i mebelna promishlenost".

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh.

Possibilities of widening the use of current techniques in wood-working industries. Durvombel prom 6 no.4:6-10 Jl-Ag '63.

1. Vissh lesotekhnicheski institut.

KARADOCHEV, Peniu, inzh., st. asistent; KIUCHUKOV, G., asistent

Possibilities of a better use and increased productivity of
hydraulic presses in furniture industries. Durvomebel prom 5
no.3:21-25 My-Je '62.

1. Vissh lesotekhnicheski institut. 2. Chlen na Redaktsionnata
kolegiia, "Durvoobrabotvashta i mebelna promishlenost" (for Karadochev).

KARADY, Gabor, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa, adjunktus;
POCZ, Bela, okleveles mernok, iranyito tervezo; STOLLMAYER,
Akos, okleveles mernok

Load test of 1 rge-diameter piles made on the site. Melyepitestud
szemle 14 no. 1: 26-33 Ja '64.

1. Khartumi Muszaki Egyetem (for Karady). 2. Foldmero es
   Talajvizsgalo Vallalat (for Pocz). 3. Epitesugyi
   Miniszterium Csatorna- es Vizvezetekepito Vallalat
   technologiai csoportvezetoje (for Stollmayer).

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.; SZECSENY, Andor, dr.; FEREC, Daniel, dr.

Bilateral or contralateral pneumothorax as a complication of surgery.
Magy. sebesz. 15 no.6:362-369 D '62.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak
kozlemenye Igazgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar.
        (PNEUMOTHORAX)   (PNEUMONECTOMY)

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.

The possibility of surgical therapy of lung cancer with special
reference to late results. Magy. sebesz. 16 no.1:3-13 Mr '63.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak
kozlemenye Igazgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar.
     (LUNG NEOPLASMS)   (MORTALITY)   (PNEUMONECTOMY)

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.

Some problems of postoperative prognosis in lung cancer. Magy
sebesz. 17 no.4:219-223 Ag '64.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem I sz. Sebeszeti Klinikaja
(Igazgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar).

KARADI, Gy.

"Soviet technological literature comes to the aid of Hungarian industry." p. 1.
(TOBBTERMELES, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1952. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
August, 1953, Uncl.

KARADI, G.

"E. Swiatopelk-Czetwertinski's method for computing water seepage through dams with vertical walls" p. 177, (VIZUGYI KOZLEMENYEK. HYDRAULIC PROCEEDINGS, No. 1, 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L.C., Vol. 2, No. 11, Nov. 1953, Uncl.

KARADI, Gy.

"Rythmic production." p. 1. (TORTE MEIES, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1953. Budapest.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of Congress
     August, 1953, Uncl.

KARADI, GY.

"Some timely problems in the Hungarian machine industry." p. 1.   (Tobbtermeles, Vol. 7,
no. 12, Dec 53, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 6 Library of Congress Jun 54 Uncl

KARADI G.

B. T. R.
Vol. 3 No. 4
Apr. 1954
Electrical Engineering

4776* Demonstration of Corona by Means of a Cathode
Ray Oscilloscope. (Hungarian.) György Kárády and András
Csernátony-Hoffer. Elektrotechnika, v. 46, no. 12, Dec. 1953,
p. 348-350.
Discusses use of oscillographical methods for determining ten-
sion at which corona discharge begins. Presents results of
measurements carried out an overhead line fittings and trans-
formers. Diagrams, oscillograms, graph, tables.

KARADI, G.

Problem of predicting channel changes.   p. 355.
VIZUGYI KOZLEMENYEK.   HYDRAULIC PROCEEDINGS, Budapest, Vol. (36) no. 3, 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

ditions are discussed when the impulse is applied to
1, 2 or all 3 phases. Test results and oscillographic
records are presented for full and chopped waves.

KARADI, G.

61. On the applicability of the seepage factor — G.
Karádi, L. Török. (Hidrológiai Közlöny —
Vol. 35, 1955, No. 5—6, pp. 195—201, 3 figs.)

Darcy's formula for the linear correlation between
velocity and gradient, is never valid in theory for water
movement in the soil. It can however be applied in prac-
tice without appreciable faults within a broad range of
movement. Correlations of the type $J = a + bv^2$
yield more reliable results with steeper gradients and
correspondingly higher velocities especially in coarse
granulated soils. In soils consisting of fine grains (silt,
clay) and with a lesser gradient the phenomenon of
microseepage (i.e. that effect of the molecular force
which hinders motion) must be taken into consideration.
The theoretical solution of this problem can be traced
to the mechanics of visco-plastic materials. With ground
water motions Bernoulli's equation can only be applied
after complementing it with a member expressing the
losses. The divergence from linearity must be borne in
mind when determining the seepage factor (by labora-
tory and field tests, formulae, etc.). Divergences of the
k factor observed at trial pumpings are due to the changes
in soil homogeneity or the lack of the permanent
state assumed in deducing the well formula and not to
the cessation of linearity.

KARADY, G.

621.319.5

4255.   Low voltage surge generator.   G. KARÁDY.
Elektrotechnika, 48, No. 6, 211–i9 (June 1955) In
Hungarian.
EE   A recurrent surge generator is described which pro-
duces l.v. (50–500 volt) surges for the study of voltage
distribution under surge conditions. The instrument
is suitable for the generation of surges of different
standard wave-shapes, including chopped impulses.
Comparison of tests with this instrument showed, on
transformers, approximately 10% difference only
from those obtained with full-scale tests. Practical
test results are shown.   L. CSUROS

Kárády, C.

25   2

84. A simple method of calculation for determining the stresses caused by surge voltages in transformers containing different windings. (In German). G. v. Kárády. *Periodica Polytechnica*, Electrical Engineering. Vol. 2, 1958, No. 1, pp. 15—38, 16 figs., 6 tabs.

An approximating method of calculation is described for the determination of winding and layer voltages caused by surge voltage in large transformers. At the outset it is assumed that the maximum turn and layer voltage is the result of the capacitive voltage distribution, accordingly the transformer is replaced by a chain conductor consisting of turn and earth capacities of the transformer. The voltage distribution on this capacity chain is determined by the quadripole theory. This method can also be applied to a winding composed of different coils. In conclusion a numerical example is given to check the insulation of a 24 Mva, 120 kv transformer and to determine the winding and turn voltages. Tests have verified the usefulness of the method.

RB
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EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol 13/3 Chest Dis. Mar 63

864. INTRAPULMONARY NEUROGENIC TUMOURS - Über intrapulmonaie
neurogene Geschwülste - K a r á d y G y. III. Univ.-Klin., Budapest
- THORAXCHIRURGIE 1958, 6/3 (242-250) Illus.12

Three cases of neurogenic tumours localized within the pulmonary parenchyma
are reported. In 2 of the cases the tumour was apparently benign and in the 3rd
case it was a sympathicoblastoma causing the patient's death 1 yr. after exeresis
of the tumour due to an extensive recurrence. All the patients were of the female
sex. Another 28 cases of intrapulmonary neurogenic tumours were found in the
literature. Stress is laid on the high incidence and hazards of malignant degenera-
tion of those tumours. Clinically, it is generally not possible to establish a
differential diagnosis from other tumours of the lung, and even exploratory
thoracotomy will not give the answer before the peroperative histological examina-
tion of the specimen. Emphasis is placed on the necessity of early operation, even
in the absence of clinical symptoms. In fact, these tumours are very often
detected by routine examination.   Naef - Lausanne (IX,5,15,16)

KARADY, GY.

TECHNOLOGY

VILLAMOSSAG. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet) Budapest.

DARADY, GY. Generation and measurement of shock-voltage surge, p. 208.

Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 3
March 1959, Unclass.

KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr.; SZANTO, Imre, Dr.

Subcostosternal diaphragmatic hernias. Magy. sebeszet 11 no.2:100-114
Apr-June 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak
kozlemenye Igazgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar.
        (HERNIA, DIPHRAGMATIC
            subcostosternal, etiol., pathogen. & clin. aspects (Hun))

KARADY, GY.

Examination of the loading produced by the effect of the interrupted
waves in transformers, p. 127.

Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia. Muszaki Tudomanyok Osztalya. KOSLEMENYEL.
Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 23, no. 1/2, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, vol. 8, no. 2, July, 1959.

Uncl.

KARADY, GY.; EISLER, J.

Comparison of tests of industrial frequency and surge voltage. p. 452.

ELEKTROTECHNIKS. (Magyar Elektrotechnikai Egyesulet) Budapest, Hungary,
Vol. 51, No. 10/12, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1959.
Uncla.

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.

Endobronnhial lipoma. Magy.sebesset 13 no.5:305-310 O '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem III. sz. Sebeszeti
Klinikajanak kozlemenye Igasgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi
tanar.
(ENDOBRONNHIAL LIPOMA.)

SZECSENY, Andor, dr.; KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.; DANIEL, Ferenc, dr.

On the so-called "middle-lobe syndrome". Magy.sebeszet 13 no.1:28-34 F '60.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyeten III. es II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikainak kozlemenye Igazgato: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanar.
(ATELECTASIS)

H/007/61/000/012/001/002
D286/D303

AUTHORS: Besze, Jeno, Scientific Associate and Karády,
                  Gyorgy, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Protecting distances of overvoltage arresters and
                  arc arresting tubes

PERIODICAL: Elektrotechnika, no. 12, 1961, 532-549

TEXT: The authors discuss the protecting distances of over-
voltage protection devices used for the transformer in a power
station. First the surge voltage is assumed to be a linear
function of time, and also the method using exponential time
functions is discussed. In the authors' opinion to derive the
latter is cumbersome, but the results obtained are more gene-
ral and can be handled more easily. The results obtained may
be thus summarized: In the case of both overvoltage arresters
and arc arresting tubes the potential at the terminals of the

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Protecting distances of ...   H/007/61/000/012/001/002
                                   D286/D303

protected transformer increases at about double steepness until,
 due to the arrester or arresting tube, the neutralizing wave
returns. After that, as a result of reflections between the
transformer and the protection device, ringing occurs. The ma-
ximum potential at the terminals of the transformer is the
first voltage peak. To determine the protecting distance this
maximum potential is taken into account. The phenomena of rin-
ging is also investigated. If the leading edge of the surge is
assumed to be a linear function of time the protecting distance
in the most practical case is given by equation (18)

$$X_v = \frac{U_v - U_{sz}}{2\Delta} \, c,$$ where X_v - distance from transformer, U_v -

maximum allowable potential across the protected insulation,
U_{sz} = operating voltage of the spark gap, Δ - steepness of
surge, c - velocity of light. Assuming an exponential leading

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D286/D303

edge the protecting distance is given by equation (29),

$$L = \frac{c}{2\alpha} \ln \frac{2\left(\dfrac{U_o}{U_{sz}}\right) + \left(\dfrac{U_{tr}}{U_{sz}}\right) - 2}{2\left(\dfrac{U_o}{U_{sz}}\right) - \left(\dfrac{U_{tr}}{U_{sz}}\right)}$$

, where L = the distance bet-
.ween protection device and
transformer, α = a constant
depending on the leading edge,

U_o = peak voltage of the surge, U_{fr} = potential appearing at
the terminals of the transformer. Hence the protecting distance
in the main depends upon the steepness of the incident surge,
the operating potential of the protecting device, and upon the
maximum allowable potential at the transformer terminals. By
choosing the right position of the protection device, the pro-
tection can be extended to other devices in the station. The

Card 3/5

H/007/61/000/012/001/002
D286/D303

Protecting distances of ...

results obtained are compared with measurements made on a model.
The measured values agree with the calculated ones. The equa-
tions derived apply to the protecting distances of both the
overvoltage arresters and arc arresting tubes or spark gaps.
There are 23 figures and 18 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 16
non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-
language publications read as follows: J.K. Dillard, T.J. Bliss,
Surge Protection of transformers based on new lightning arres-
ter characteristics. AIEE Transactions 69, III, B.r. 1954, Oct.
pp. 1305-11; E. Beck, :Lightning Protection of Electric Systems.
New York. McGraw-Hill 1954; AIEE Committee Report: Performance
characteristics of lightning protective devices. Transactions
AIEE 72 (1953) III.r. pp. 427-432; G.B. Harper: The Selection
of Insulation Levels and Test for high Voltage Transformers.
Proc. Of IEE (1959) Dec. A.r. no. 30 p. 429.

Card 4/5

Protecting distances of ...

H/007/61/000/012/001/002
D286/D303

ASSOCIATION: Villamos energetikai kutató intézet (Research
Laboratory for Electrical Energetics)

SUBMITTED: May 1961

Card 5/5

CSERNATONY-HOFFER, Andras, adjunktus; KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr., adjunktus;

Shock voltage tests of electric apparatus and transformers.
(To be contd). Villamossag 9 no.5:114-116 My '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

CSERNATONY-HOFFER, Andras, akjunktus; KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr.,adjunktus

Shock voltage testing of electric apparatus and transformers.
Villamossag 9 no.6:161-169 Je '61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

CSERNATONY-HOFFER, Andras, adjunktus; KARADY, Gyorgy, Dr., akjunktus -

Tests of shock voltage of electrical apparatus and transformers.
Villamossag 9 no.7:211-213 Jl'61.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem.

BESZE, Jeno, tudomanyos munkatars; KARADY, Gyorgy, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa

Protection ranges of overvoltage arresters and quenching tubes. Elektrotechnika 54 no. 12:532-549 D'61.

1. Villamos Energetikai Kutato Intezet.

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr.

Inner stresses arising in a transformer protected with over-
voltage arrester and quenching tube. Elektrotechnika 55
no.8:346-357 Ag '62.

1. Villamos Energetikai Kutato Intezet.

GESZTI, O.P., prof. (Budapest, XI., Egry Jozsef u.18); KARADY, G. (Budapest, XI., Egry Jozsef u.18)

Effect of bus and overhead line sections upon the overvoltage conditions of head stations. Periodica polytechn electr 5 no.4:341-356 '61.

1. Department for Electric Power Plants, Polytechnical University, Budapest. 2. Editorial Board member, "Periodica Polytechnica Electrical Engineering" (for Geszti).

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr., okleveles villamosmernok, a muszaki tudomanyok
kandidatusa, adjunktus

Effect of the corona discharge on the steepness of traveling
waves. Elektrotechnika 56 no.1/2:29-38 F '63.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Villamosmuvek Tanszeke, Budapest,
XI., Egry Jozsef u.18; Villamos Energetikai Kutato Intezet kulso
munkatarsa.

KARADY, Gyorgy, dr., okleveles villamosmernok, a muszaki tudoma-
nyok kandidatusa, egyetemi docens; ROZSA, Lajosne, okleveles
villamosmernok, egyetemi adjunktus

Checking engine insulations by repeating impulses. Elektro-
technika 57 no. 6:226-233 Je '64.

1. Chair of Electric Power Plants, Budapest Technical Universi-
ty, Budapest, XI.,Egry J.u.18.

KARADY, G., Candidate of Technical Sciences

Internal stresses arising in a transformer protected by
lightning arrester and expulsion-type lightning arrester.
Acta techn Hung 48   no. 1/2:61-84   '64.

1. Institute for Electrical Power Research, Budapest.

KARADY, Gyorgyne

Air flow resistance measurement of Hungarian-manufactured
injector air grids. Epuletgepeszet 13 no.6:223-228 D '64.

1. Scientific Institute of Construction, Budapest.

KARADI, Gabor (Budapesht, Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika); NAD', Imre, V.
[Nagy, Imre, V.], (Budapesht, Vengerskaya Narodnaya Respublika)

Investigating the movement of settled sediments. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.
tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr. no.2:138-142 Mr-Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
                    (Sedimentation and deposition)

KARADY, Istvan, dr.

Pathophysiologic significance of resistin. Orv. hetil.
105.no.3:122-125   19 Ja'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet.

*

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The sensitivity of animals to histamine. Istvan Karady, Magyar (Orvos Arch. 36, 244-50(1935). Three × 1 mg. of histamine, injected subcutaneously daily for 1 or 2 weeks, caused the animals to become more resistant to histamine. This may be due to an increased histaminase production.

Henry Tauber

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

Potassium acetate diuresis. Excretion of ions and mechanism of diuresis. M. Földi and J. Karády. *Magyar Orvosi Arch.* 44, 141–50(1943).—In dogs the diuresis owing to K acetate is the result of decreased tubular reabsorption of water caused by the increased excretion of K^+, Na^+, CO_3^-, and SO_4^-.   H. A.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KARADY I.

KARADY, I., SKULTETY, S., DITRO, I. G.

Experimental data on the mechanism of Filatov's method of tissue therapy. Szemeszet No. 1, 1950. p. 5-9

1. Of the Ophthalmological Clinic (Director—Dr. Gabor Ditroi) and of the Pharmacological Institute (Director—Dr. Miklos Janoso), Szeged University.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

BOKAY, J.; KARADY, I.

Thrombin inactivation and the adaptation syndrome. Acta physiol. hung.
2 no.3-4:539-547 1951.   (CIML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology and of the Surgical Clinic, Szeged
University.

KARADY, I.; SZERDAHELYI, M.; BENKO, S.; BIKICH, G.; BORBOLA, J.

Investigations on the mechanism of histamine resistance. Magy. Belorv.
Arch. 4 no.4:146-149 1951.

(CLML 21:4)

1. Institute of Pathology (Director--Prof. Dr. Istvan Karady) and
First Internal Clinic (Director--Prof. Dr. Geza Hetenyi) of Szeged
Medical University.

KARADY, I.; KOVACS, B.; KOVACS, J.; SZERDAHELYI, M.; VAJDA, P.

Investigation on the isolation, identification and chemical determination of an organism-formed and hitherto unknown antihistaminic substance. Magy. belorv. Arch. 4 no.4:150-155 1951.

(CLML 21:4)

1. Institute of Pharmacology (Director—Prof. Dr. Miklos Jancso) and Institute of Pathology (Director—Prof. Dr. Istvan Karady) of Szeged Medical University and the Institute of Organic Chemistry (Director—Prof. Dr. Gyozo Bruckner) of Budapest University.

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G

An antihistamine substance (resistin) in animal organs.
L. Karády, A. Kovács, J. Kovács, M. Szerdahelyi, and P.
Vajda (Univ. Szeged, Hung.). *Arch. intern. pharmacody-namie* 88, 253-67(1951).—Normal liver, blood, and urine
yield an antihistamine substance, the amt. of which is in-creased in histamine-treated animals, which is not adren-aline, noradrenaline, nor a ketosteroid.   M. L. C. B.

KARADY, I.;RAPCSAK, V.

Histamine desensitization in the scope of personal experiences and
literature data. Acta med. hung. 4 no.3-4:241-254 1953.   (CLML 25:5)

1. Of the Institute of Patho-Physiology and of the Obstetric-Gynecologi-
cal Clinic, Szeged University.

DOMBRADI, G.;KARADY, I.

The effect of endogenous corticoids on wound healing in rats. Borgyogy.
vener. szemle 7 no.3:79-84 May 1953.   (CIML 25:1)

1. Institute of Pathophysiology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Istvan Karady),
Szeged Medical University.

KARADY, I.

Pathophysiology of nephrotic edema. Orv. hetil. 94 no.33:901-904
16 Aug 1953.   (CIML 25:1)

1. Doctor.

PINTER, Imre; CSERGO, Istvan; KARADY, Istvan

Anticoagulant and clearing effects of heparin in hyperlipemia.
Magy. Tudom. Akad. Biol. Orv. Oszt. Kosl. 8 no.1-2:65-68 1957.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Korelettani Intezete.
     (HEPARIN
          lipemia clearing factor, relation to anticoagulant eff.
          (Hun))
     (PLASMA
          same)
     (LIPASES, in blood
          same)

6395. (1448) THE PATHO-PHYSIOLOGY OF TRAUMATIC SHOCK (CAPILLARY
    PERMEABILITY AND SLUDGE FORMATION IN TRAUMATIC SHOCK) -
    Zur Pathophysiologie des traumatischen Schocks (Kapillarpermeabilität und
    Sludge-Bildung im traumatischen Schock) - Karády I., Kiss L. and
    Thuránszky K. Pathophysiol. Inst., Med. Univ., Szeged - ACTA MED.
    ACAD. SCI. HUNG. 1959, 13/1-4 (179-184) Illus. 8

These investigations showed that in traumatic shock as early as a few minutes
after the trauma is sustained, the retina, distant from the lesion, shows a pro-
nounced increase of the capillary permeability, from which it may be concluded
that this increase of capillary permeability is generalized. When, however, the
blood pressure falls below about 75 mm. Hg at the acme of the shock, the increased
permeability of the capillaries becomes latent. However, as soon as the blood
pressure of the animal is increased artificially (carotid reflex, i.v. tonogenic in-
jection), the increased capillary permeability immediately becomes manifest again
and can be demonstrated. It is concluded from the findings that the formation of
sludge is of no significance in the pathogenesis of the oligaemia. The sludge form-
ation occurs only secondarily, when the shock condition has already developed, as
the consequence of the deceleration of the circulation.

(IX, 5)

L 15514-66

ACC NR: AT6007471   SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0062/0063

AUTHOR: Prokai, A.; Karady, I.

ORG: Institute of Pathophysiology, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Korelettani Intezet)

TITLE: Role of the gonads in the sensitivity of male guinea pigs to serotonin and histamine aerosols /This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964/

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 62-63

TOPIC TAGS: gland, serotonin, experiment animal, amine, hormone, endocrinology, histamine

ABSTRACT: The biogenic amines (e.g. histamine, serotonin, etc.) are known to play an important role in some pathological conditions (e.g., allergy). The present study investigated how the resistance to serotonin and histamine would be influenced by the gonads, by treatment with gonadotropic hormone and with the nor-steroid inhibiting

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L 15514-66

ACC NR: AT6007471

gonadotropic hormone secretion of the anterior pituitary. It was also studied
whether the resistance developed to histamine was paralleled by the changes
in the serotonin resistance of the animals. The results indicate that testo-
sterone or estradiol treatment diminished the resistance to shock produced
by serotonin or histamine inhalation while bilateral orchiectomy and epididym-
ectomy as well as treatment with exogenous chorionic gonadotropin enhanced the
resistance to serotonin and histamine. The resistance to serotonin or histamine
aerosol diminished following substitution testosterone treatment or in response
to treatment with the nor-steroid inhibiting gonadotropic hormone secretion of
the anterior pituitary in the castrated animals. /JPRS7

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

The importance of glycoproteins in the

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The changes in the serum glyco-
proteins responses were ... rats of both sexes.
According to the experimental results, a significant decrease occurred in
the level of serum protein-bound carbohydrate within 2-6 hours after sub-
lethal tourniquet, traumatic or hemolytic shock. The maximal elevation in
the serum glycoprotein value was reached in 48 hours and the physiological
level was approached again only on the 5th day after the shock. When a
renewed stress was applied 48 hours after the sublethal stress, the high
glycoprotein level did not show any significant further changes either 2 or
48 hours later. According to these experiments, there is a characteristic
fall in the serum glycoprotein level in response to stress; the stage of
non-specific resistance following stress is characterized by a high serum
glycoprotein level which is stress-stable. The importance of glycoproteins
in the mechanism of adaptation to stress is also discussed. 2 Hungarian, 23
Western references. [Manuscript received 23 Jul 65.]

1/1

KARADY, L.

ELELMEZESI IPAR. (Mezogazdasagi es Elelmiszeripari Tudomanyos
Egyesulet) Budapest.

Pea grading by specific gravity. p. 370

Vol. 12, No. 11/12, Nov./Dec. 1958

NASZALYI, Laszlo; KARADY, Pal

Transforming primary energy into secondary one and the transportation of energy. Energia es atom 16 no.10/11 463-466 O '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Naszalyi).
2. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje (for Karady).

EISENHARDT, Ehlert, mernok; KARADY, Pal [translator]

Condensed water economy and drainage adapted to
technological processes in the chemical industry.
Ipari energia 4 no.4:84-88 Ap '63.

EISENHARDT, Ehlert (Bremen); KARADY, Pal

Rainfall economy in the sugar industry. Cukor 16 no.8:231-235 Ag '63.

1. Hoenergiagazdasagi es Tervezo Vallalat (for Karady).

KARADY, Pal (Budapest, V., Bathory u.5)

Land and water transportation. Energia es atom 13 no.4/5:185
Ap-My '60.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje.

KARADY, Pal (Budapest, V., Bathory u.5)

Power economy in households. Energia es atom 13 no.4/5:191-192
Ap-My '60.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja.

KARADY, Pal

"A 40 MW gas turbine for satisfying peak load requirements and insuring reserves" by J.R. Schnittger. Reviewed by Pal Karady. Energia es atom 16 no.1:32 Ja 63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" Technikai szerkesztoje.

NASZALYI, Laszlo; KARADY, Pal; KOVACS, L. Odon

Reviews. Energia es atom 16 no.1:40-42 Ja '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Naszalyi). 2. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje (for Karady).

KARADY, Pal

Development in petroleum processing in Poland. Energia es
atom 16 no.2:63 F '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje, Budapest,V.,
Bathory u.5.

KARADY, Pal

Work of the scientific and technical society. Energia es
atom 16 no.2:84 F '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje, Budapest,
V., Bathory u.5.

KARADY, Pal

Review. Energia es atom 16 no.2:85 F '63.

1. "Energia es Atomtechnika" technikai szerkesztoje, Budapest,V.,
Bathory u.5.

11 G̱

KARADY, S.

CA

The mechanism of antianaphylaxis and desensitization. S. Karády, A. Kovács, und G. Petri (Univ., Szeged, Hung.). *Arch. intern. pharmacodynamis* 83, 159-60 (1950).—In the desensitized animal the cells produce an antihistamine substance resistin, which blocks the action of added histamine on isolated organs and may prevent the release of histamine from cells. Resistin is absent from the blood of asthmatics and present in the blood of desensitized individuals.   M. L. C. Bernheim

KARADY, S.   1951

(Pharmacol. Inst., Pathophysiol Inst. U. of Szeged.)

"Attempted Demonstration of the Existence of a Hitherto Unknown Substance ('Resistin' Produced in the Organism and Having an Antihistaminic Action."

Arch. Int. Charmacodyn. 1951 88/3(253-267)
Abst: Exc. Med. 11, Vol. 5, No. 7, p. 887

KARADYEV, V. V.; MANKO, V. I.; CHUKREYEV, F. E.

"Properties of the F^{19} nucleus levels excited in the reaction O^{18} $(p, \alpha)N^{15}$."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Low & Medium Energies Nuclear Physics, Paris, 2-8 Jul 64.

Kurchatov Inst, Moscow.

KARADZHAYEV, K.; NATKO, R., spets.red.; KHIGIROVICH, I.L., tekhred.

[Carrying out Lenin's cooperative plan in Turkmenistan]
Osushchestvlenie leninskogo kooperativnogo plana v Turkme-
nistane. Ashkhabad, Turkmenskoe gos.izd-vo, 1960. 45 p.
                                                  (MIRA 15:5)

(Turkmenistan—Collective farms)

KARADZHAYEV, K.V.[translator]; MAN'KO, V.I.[translator]; CHUKREYEV,
F.Ye.[translator]; SMOLYAN, G.L., red.; VLASOVA, N.A.,
tekhn. red.

[Semiconductor radiation counters] Poluprovodnikovye schet-
chiki izluchenii; sbornik statei. Moskva, Gosatomizdat,
1962. 311 p.   (MIRA 16:5)
(Nuclear counters)

KARADZHEV K.V.
KARAD'YEV, K. V., GAVRILOVSKIY, B. V., MAN'KO, V. I., SOROKIN, P. V., TARANOV, A. Ya
and VAL'TER, A. K.

Polarization of Protons Scattered by O^{16} Spin and Parity of the 3,11 Mev Level of the F^{17} Nucleus

paper submitted at the A-U Conf. on Nuclear Reactions in Medium andLow Energy Physics, Moscow, 19-27 Nov 57.

Acad. Sci. USSR and Physical Tech. Inst. Acad. Sci. Ukr SSR

KARADZHEV, K.V.

SUBJECT	USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR	MAN'KO,V., GAVRILOVSKIJ,B.V., GOLOVNJA,V.JA., KADARZEV,K.V., KLJUCAREV,A.P.
TITLE	The Polarization of Low Energy Protons on the Occasion of Scattering by Carbon.
PERIODICAL	Dokl.Akad.Nauk 111,fasc.1, 59-62 (1956)

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1971

Issued: 1 / 1957

This work was carried out by means of an electric generator. The scheme of the experiment is illustrated in form of a drawing. The measuring device consists of two vacuum chambers. An electron bundle coming from an electrostatic generator impinges upon the first carbon target M_I in chamber I and the protons scattered on this target are scattered once more on target M_{II} of chamber II. After having thus been scattered twice the protons are now registered by photo-plates with an emulsion thickness of 100 . The angle Θ_1 on the occasion of the first scattering amounted to 60^0 in the center of mass system, and for the angle Θ_2 of the second scattering the values $\pm 60^0$, $\pm 120^0$ and $\pm 150^0$ in the center of mass system were selected. In connection with each irradiation 6 photoplates with an accordingly selected value of Θ_2 were exposed. The solid carbon targets were produced with much care as follows: A nitrocellulose film of from 0,2 to 0,3 thickness was pasted on to a brass ring, and upon this a colloidal graphite solution (aquadag) was poured. After drying the organic base was carefully burned off.

Dokl.Akad.Nauk <u>111</u>,fasc.1, 59-62 (1956)   CARD 2 / 2   PA - 1971

The authors carried out a number of exposures at the values E_0 = 1,9; 2,0; 2,1; 2,2; 2,3 and 2,4 MeV of the protons impinging on to the target M_I. The expositions lasted from 5 to 20 hours at an amperage of 1-2 milliampères. For individual expositions the authors determined the energy spectrum of the protons scattered on the target M_{II}. A diagram illustrates the case Θ_2 = 60° at an initial energy of the protons of 2,1 MeV. The thickness of the target M_I amounted to 0,80 mg/cm^2 and that of the target M_{II} amounted to 0,65 mg/cm^2. From 300 to 1000 protons were recorded on the photoplates per exposition. The ratio of the number of acts of scattering to the right and to the left means for each absolute value of Θ_2 the measure of the azimuthal asymmetry of the scattering of the protons by the target M_{II} and therefore also a measure of polarization in connection with the scattering $C^{12}(p,p)$. The authors subjected the energy dependence of the right-and-left asymmetry for Θ_2 = 60° with the closest attention. The data found on this occasion, which   were averaged over the individual expositions, are given in form of a table. At an initial energy of the protons of from 1,9 to 2,4 MeV and at Θ_2 = 60° it is possible, in the case of the targets used in this case, to investigate the polarization of the protons on the occasion of $C^{12}(p,p)$-scattering in the interval 1,6-2,4 MeV by measuring asymmetry. Also the experimental results for Θ_2 = 120° and Θ_2 = 150° are illustrated in form of a table. The results agree well with the corresponding theory.
INSTITUTION: Physical-Technical Institute of the Academy of Science of the
                Ukrainian SSR

KARADZHEV, K.V.

AUTHORS   Sorokin,P.V.,Valter,A.K., Gavrilovskiy, B.V.,   : 56-3-9/59
             Karadzhev, K.V., Man'ko,V.I.,Taranov,A.Ya.
TITLE   Polarization of Protons Scattered by O^{16}.Spin and Parity of the
             3,11 MeV Level in the F^{17} Nucleus
             (Polyarizatsiya protonov pri rasseyanii na O^{16}.Spin i chetnost'
             urovnya 3,11 MeV yadra F^{17}- Russian)
PERIODICAL   Zhurnal Eksperim.i Teoret.Fiziki,1957,Vol 33,Nr 3,pp 606-609(USSR)

ABSTRACT   The protons scattered elastically by O^{16}(initial energy from 2,6 1
             2,8 MeV) were investigated with respect to their polarization.As a
             characteristic quantity P_{eff} to 0,80 $\pm$ 0,07 was found within the
             total energy domain. P_{eff} denotes the effective polarization value
             Spin and parity were determined at 1/2 for the point of resonance
             of E_R = 2,66 MeV,which corresponds to an excited level of 3,11 Me\
             in an F^{17} -nucleus.
             There are 3 figures, 1 table and 1 Slavic reference.

ASSOCIATION Physical-Technical Institute AN of the Ukrainian SSR
             (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk Ukrainskoy SSR).
SUBMITTED   February 26, 1957
AVAILABLE   Library of Congress.
Card 1/1

KARADZHEV, K.Y.; MAN'KO, V.I.

Polarization of protons scattered on O^{16}. Zhur. eksp. i teor.
fiz. 39 no.2:416-417 Ag '60.   (MIRA 13:9)
        (Protons--Scattering)   (Oxygen--Isotopes)

S/120/62/000/001/019/061
E140/E463

AUTHORS: Gavrilovskiy, B.V., Karadzhev, K.V., Kislov, A.Ya.

TITLE: Hall effect pulse multiplier for charged nuclear particle analysis

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.1, 1962, 90-96

TEXT: For determination of the natures of secondary charged particles in nuclear reactions (determination of charge and mass) an ionization method is useful, in which the impulses arising in two detectors are multiplied. The first detector is fairly thin and measures the energy loss dE/dx, the second measures E . Then the expression

$$EdE / dx \sim M^{0.8} Z^2 E^{0.2} \qquad (1)$$

depends almost linearly on the mass, and directly on the square of the charge, for non-relativistic particles. While the method is not too accurate, it is quite satisfactory to separate the values corresponding to given types of particles. The article describes a Hall-effect multiplier for use in this application, capable of

Card 1/2

Hall effect pulse multiplier ...   S/120/62/000/001/019/061
                                          E140/E463

giving results for the analysis of low energy ($\leqslant$ 10 MeV) charged
particles with very short impulses available from the detectors, of
the order of a microsecond. The n-Ge detector in a high-speed
magnetic circuit has a large dynamic range for both variables.
Aside from the detector, the circuits use vacuum tubes
exclusively. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR
             (Institute of Atomic Energy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 25, 1961

Card 2/2

S/120/62/000/005/004/036
E039/E420

AUTHORS: Gavrilovskiy, B.V., Karadzhev, K.V.

TITLE: A method of investigating polarization with charged
          particles of small energy

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.5, 1962, 28-32

TEXT: Description is given of an apparatus intended for studying
two stage interactions of charged particles of small energy.
A beam of charged particles from an electrostatic generator
enters the first chamber in the centre of which is a target.
Secondary charged particles from this target enter a second
chamber and undergo nuclear interactions in a second target.
The distance between the targets is 140 to 190 mm.   Chamber I
is of steel with a rotatable cover to which the second chamber is
connected by means of a pipe.   Chamber II is constructed from
duralumin and has mounted on it either a $\Phi \Theta Y$ (FEU) detector or
a gas filled proportional counter.   By rotating one of the covers
on chamber II and also the connecting tube between chambers I and
II the angle between the normal and the plane of the reactions
taking place in targets I and II in chambers I and II can be
Card 1/2

A method of investigating ...   S/120/62/000/005/004/036
E039/E420

altered.   The operation of the apparatus is described and also
an arrangement for changing targets quickly: six targets are
mounted on a mechanism which allows any particular one to be
brought into line.   It is shown that the apparatus is extremely
flexible and convenient in use.   A typical experiment is
described on the measurement of the polarization of protons with
elastic scattering on Ne^{20} using a 1st target of carbon
(1.4 mg/cm) and protons of 1990 KeV.   Neon is at a pressure of
100 mm and particles scattered by the neon at an average angle
of 80° are counted on a CsI crystal.   With a flux on the carbon
target of $\sim$ 2 µA the count rate was $\sim$ 300 p/min.   There are
2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut atomnoy energii AN SSSR
              (Institute of Atomic Energy AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: May 19, 1961

Card 2/2

KARADZHEV, K.V.

Conference on semiconductor counters of nuclear radiation. Atom.
energ. 13 no.4:391-393 O '62.   (MIRA 15:9)
          (Nuclear counters—Congresses)

L 17601-63   EWT(m)/BDS   AFFTC/ASD   S/056/63/044/003/017/053

53

AUTHOR: Karadzhev, K. V., Man'ko, V. I., and Chukreyev, F. Ye.

TITLE: Angular distribution of particles from the $O^{18}(p, \alpha_0)N^{15}$ reaction /9

TEXT: The $O^{18}(p, \alpha_0)N^{15}$ reaction goes through intermediate F^{19} levels, and the study of the properties of outgoing particles of this and the (p, n) and (p, γ) reactions contributed to the understanding of the properties of some 35 or so energy levels of F^{19}. The present paper describes the angular distributions of particles emitted in the $O^{18}(p, \alpha_0)N^{15}$ reaction, studied for angles between 30 and 150° (laboratory system) and for proton energies between 730 and 1050 kev in 12 steps. (Protons originated from an electrostatic generator; α counters had an 1% resolving power with the 6,100 kev Cm^{242} α particles.) The experimental data are analyzed on the basis of the resonance theory of nuclear reactions. The spin and parity and partial reduced widths for the 8.89 Mev level in the F^{19} nucleus are found to be $\frac{1}{2}^+$, $O_p^2 = 2.4 \cdot 10^{-4}$, $O_\alpha^2 = 5.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ respectively. It is concluded that

Card 1/2

L 17601-63   S/056/63/044/003/017/053

O

Angular distribution of particles...

with a high probability α associations of nucleons are formed in the F^{19} nucleus
in this state. There are 4 figures.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1962

Card 2/2

L 13946-65   EXT   AEWL/SSL
ACCESSION NR: AP004789?   S/0056/64/

AUTHORS: Karadzhov, K. V.; Man'ko, V. I.; Chukreyev,

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SOURC
no. 4, 1964,

depe   parti yield,

ABSTRACT.   This is a continuation of an earlier invest

Card   1/3

L 13948-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4047883

of finding an α particle on the nuclear surface can be regarded as
a characteristic of the given nucleus, and depends only slightly on
the structure of the given level. Although for many levels the

Card   2/3

L 13?4?-6?
ACCESSION NR: AP4 ???

ratio of the reduced α-particle to reduced nucleon width is ???
larger than unity. In most cases this ratio is equal to ???
conclusion we thank L. V. Groshev for continued interest and ???
??? ??? ??? ??? ??? ??? ??? ???
??? ??? ??? ??? ??? ??? ??? ???
M. ??? ???
ficient operation." Orig. art. has: 9 figures, 2 formulas ??? ???
table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 04Apr64　　　　　　　　　　　　　ENCL: ?

SUB CODE: NP　　　　　NR REF SOV: 002　　　OTHER: ??4

Cord　3/3

KARADZHI, G. M.

27251

Syelyektsionnuyu Rabotuna Michurinskye Osnovy. Vinodyeliye I Vinogradarstvo.
Moldavii, 1949 No. 4, S. 27-28.

SO: LETOPIS NO. 34